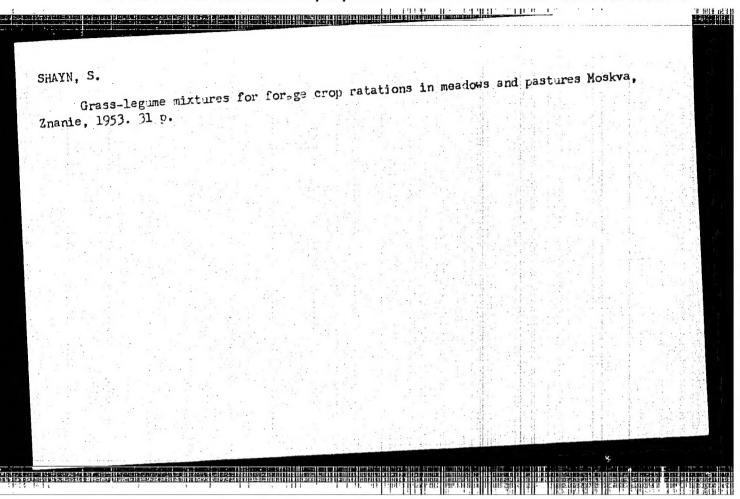
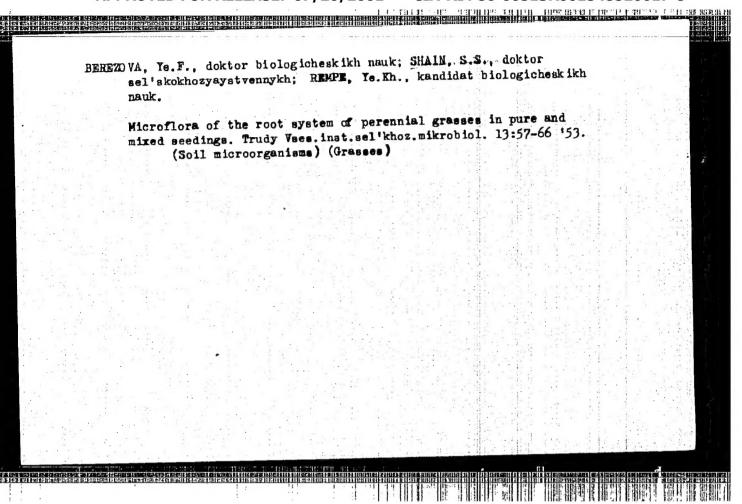
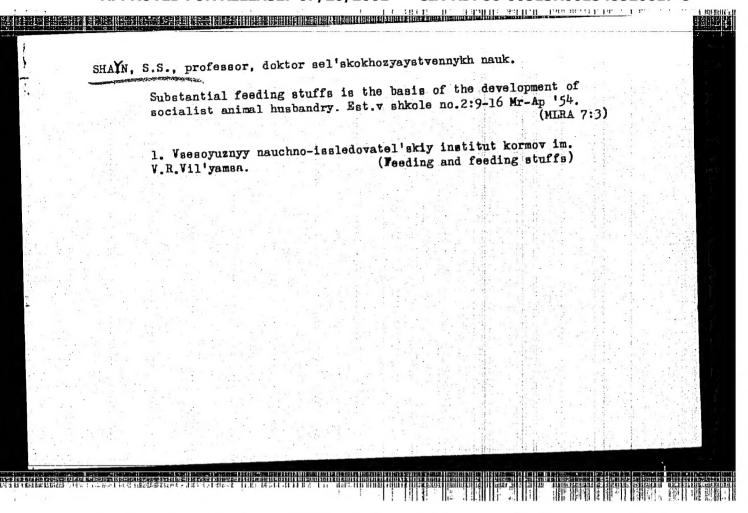
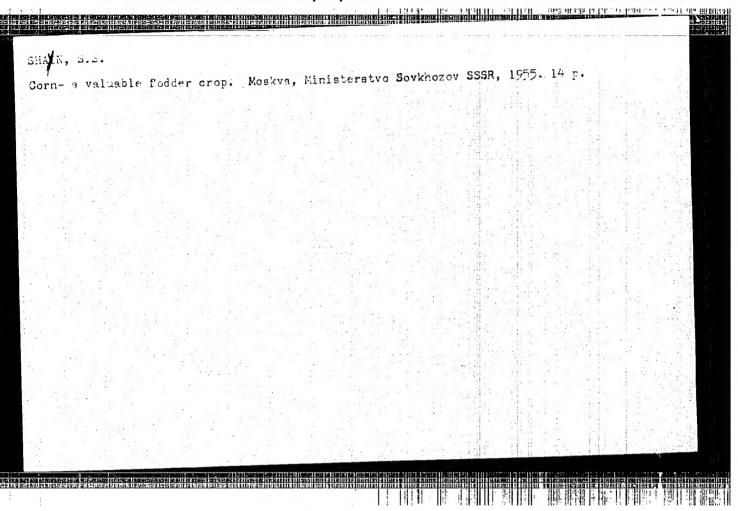
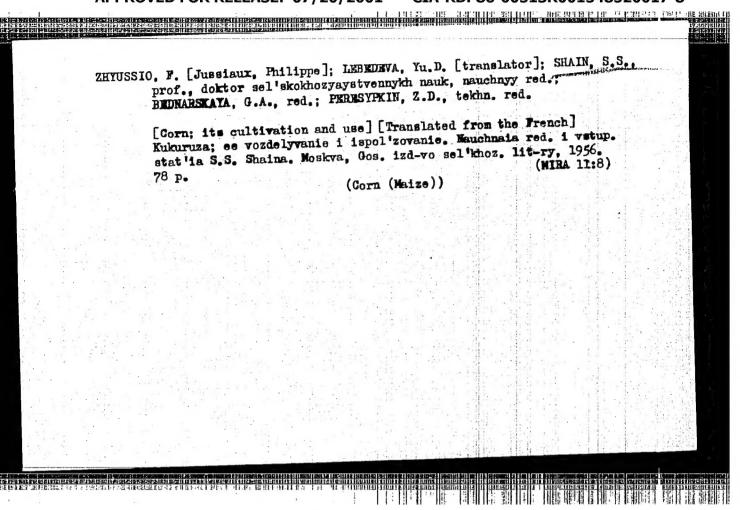
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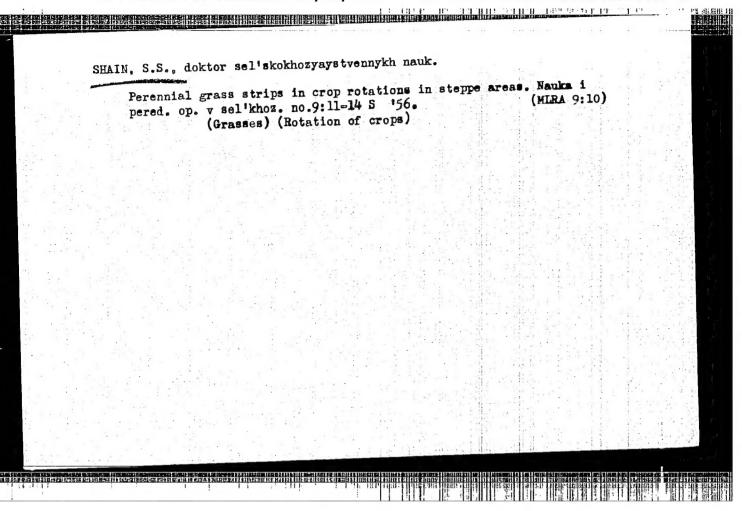


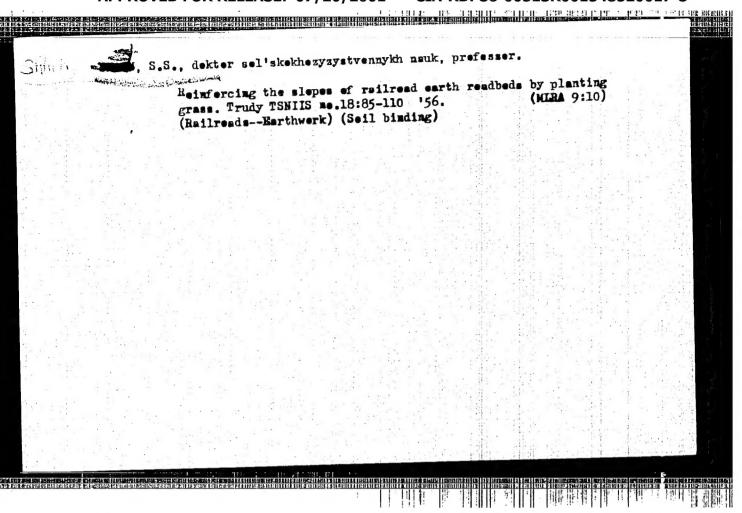


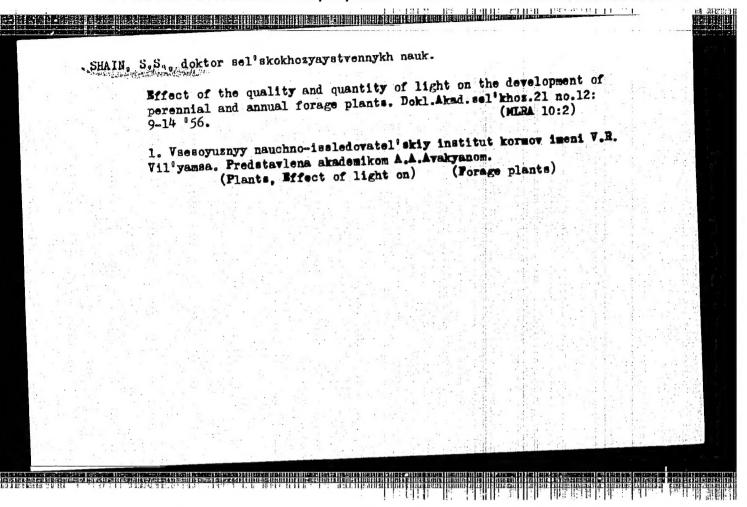
YESAULOV, P.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ALIKAYEV, V.A., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; GRUDEV, D.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; DOROKHOV, S.M.; TARANOV, G.F., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FANDEYEV, B.V., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SHAIN, S.S., professor; PETROVSKAYA, A.P., redaktor; TATAPOV, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

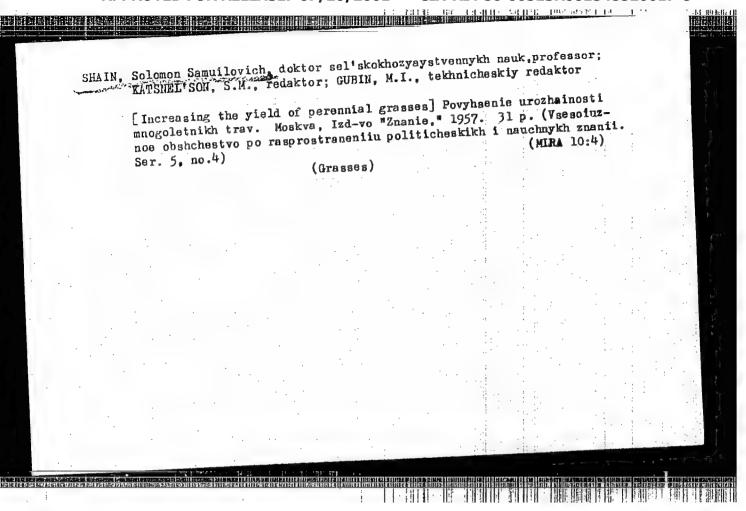
[Fundamentals of stockbreeding; a textbook for students in secondary rural schools] Osnovy zhivotnovodstva; uchebnoe posobie dlia uchashchikhsia sel'skoi srednei shkoly. Pod red. P.A. Esaulova. Moskva. Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniis RSFSR. 1956. 294 p. (MLRA 10:1)

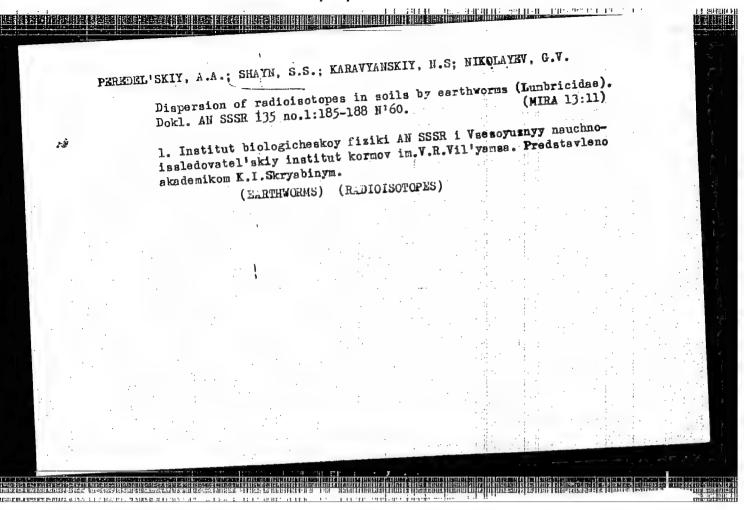
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(Stock and stockbreeding)

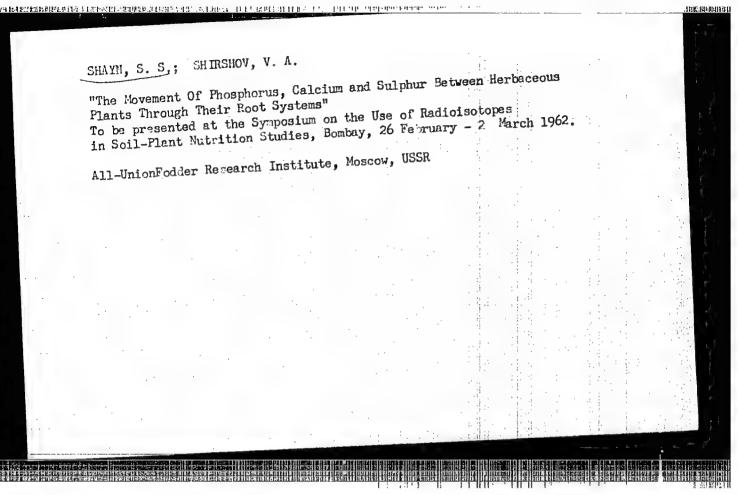


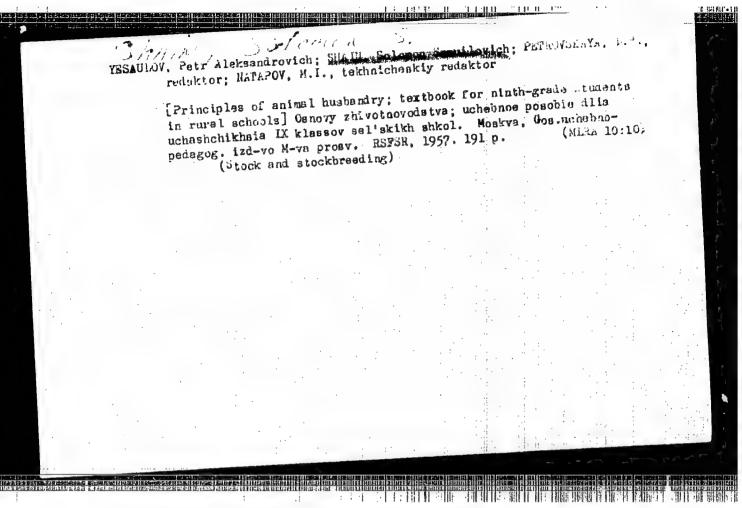












"Combined Use of Radioactive Phosphorus and Calcium by Food:
Plants," by S. S. Shain, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences;
V. M. Kashmanova; M. A. Mel'nikova; and A. V. Motova,
All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fodder imeni
V. R. Vil'yams, Doklady Vsesoyuznoy Ordena Lenina Akademii
Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina, No 1, 1957,
pp 15-23

A number of experiments were conducted to establish, the interrelationship between the use of nutritive substances by food plants when sown in pure form and in mixed form. Radioactive phosphorus and calcium absorbed through root systems were used for this purpose.

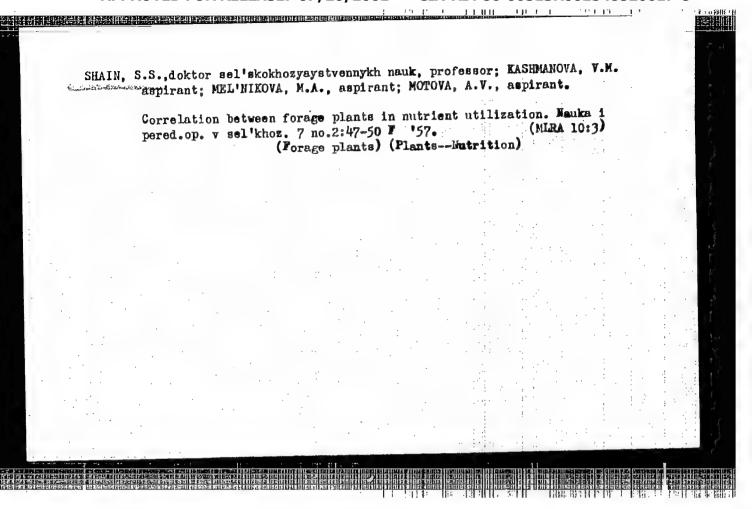
Results indicated that the phosphorus and calcium that were absorbed by the roots were partially secreted into the soil and became accessible to the surrounding plants of the same or of different species. A part of the food substances absorbed by the various plants, was secreted from the the food substances absorbed by the various plants, was secreted from the root system and served as food for both the various microorganisms and for the adjoining plants of various species. The intimate intertwining of roots of grasslike plants in the soil evidently is significant not only for the improved use by plants of nutritive substances from the soil, but also for a more complete reciprocal use of root secretions.

146 7

2-1 USSR/Farm Animals - General Problems. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30901 Abs. Jour : Shain S.S., Voskoboynikova N.A. Author : The Nutritiousness of Red Clover Hay and of the Clover-Inst Title Timothy Grass-Mixture. (Pitatel'nost' sena klevera krasnogo i klevero-timofeyechnoy travosmesi). Zhivotnovodstvo, 1957, No 4, 56-59. Orig Pub The profitableness of sowing the clover-timothy mixture, as compared with the sowing of pure clover and timothy, Abstract is pointed out. The crop of the hay of the clovertimothy mixture surpassed the crop of the clover hay (from the same area) as to feed units, by 76%, and as to digestible protein, almost by 40%. Card 1/1

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/20/2001 CIA-RDP86

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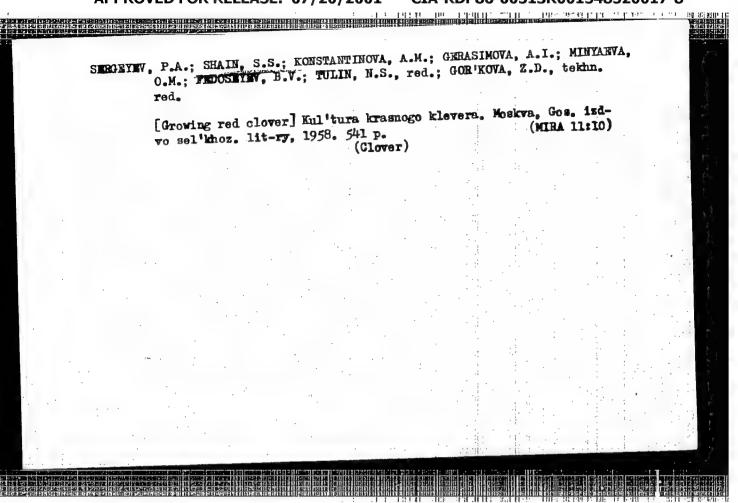


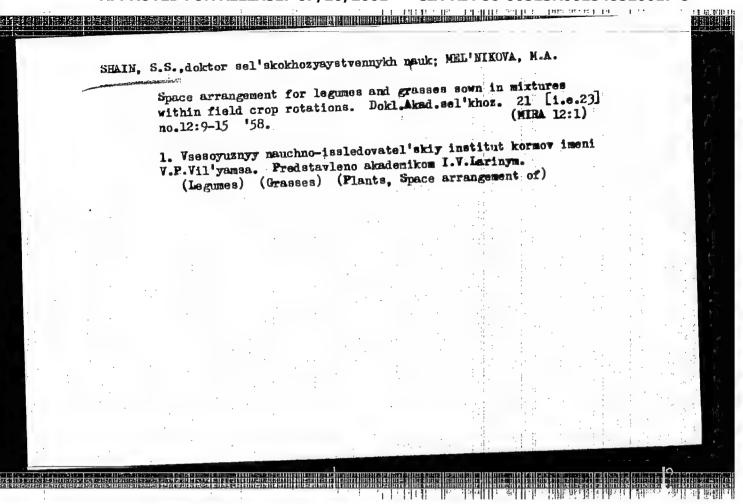
SHAIN, S.S...doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KASHMANOVA, M.A.; MKL'NI-KOVA, M.A.; MOTOVA, A.V.

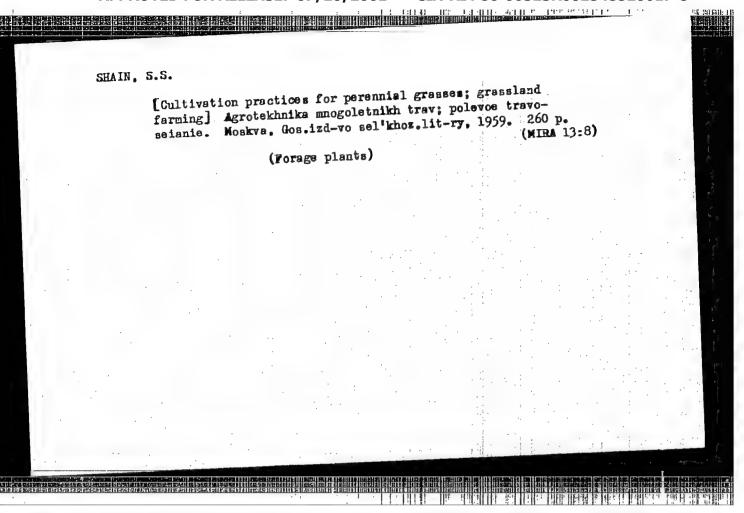
Simultaneous use of radioactive phosphorus and calcium by forage plants. Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz.22 no.1:15-23 '57. (MLRA 10:2)

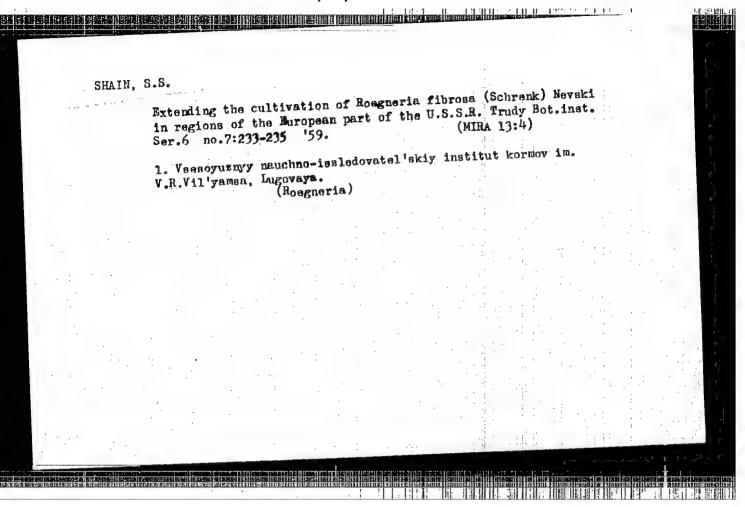
1. Vsesoyuznyy naukono-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov imeni V.R.
Vil'yamsa. Predstavlena akademikom M.A.Ol'shanskim.

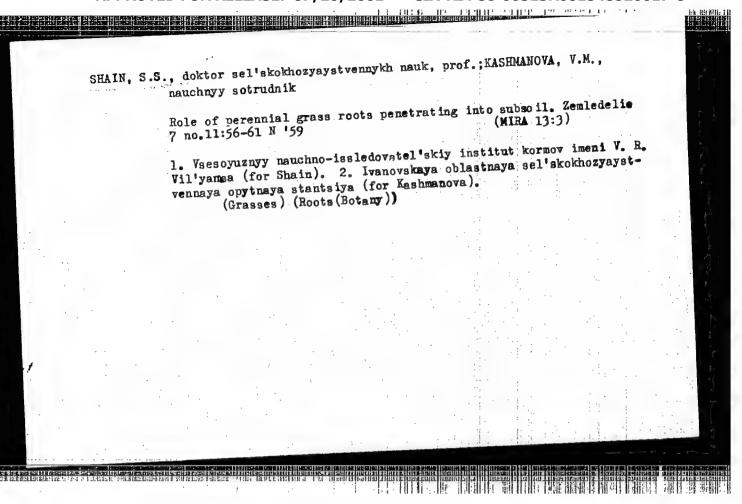
(Forage plants) (Phosphorus) (Calcium)

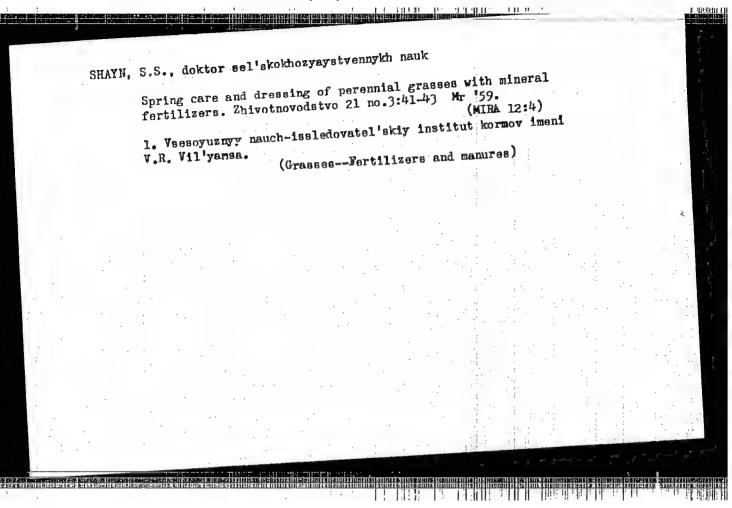


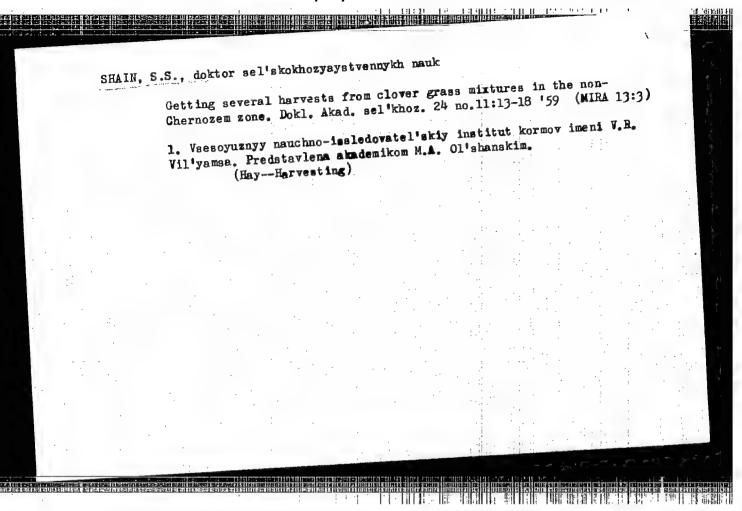


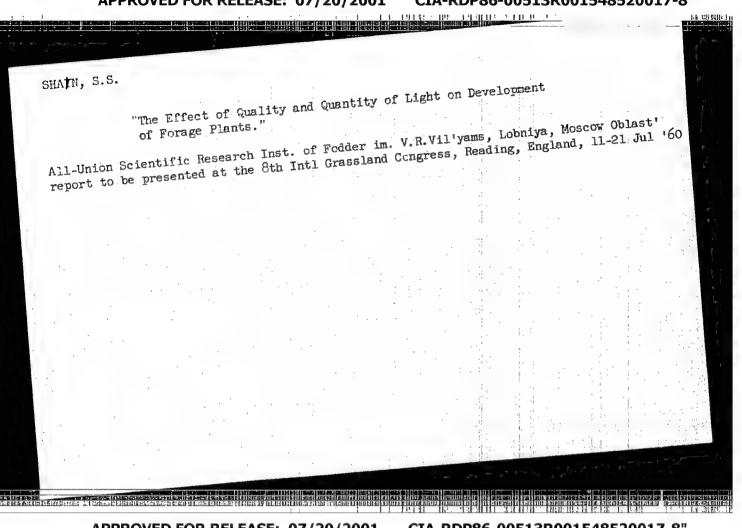


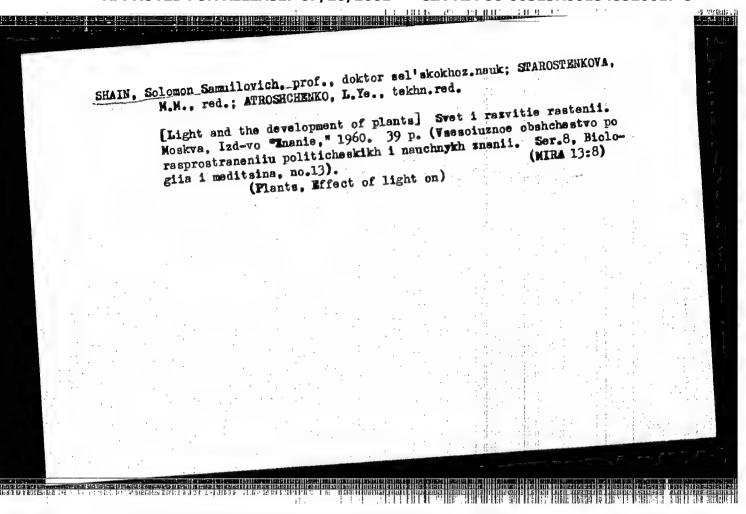


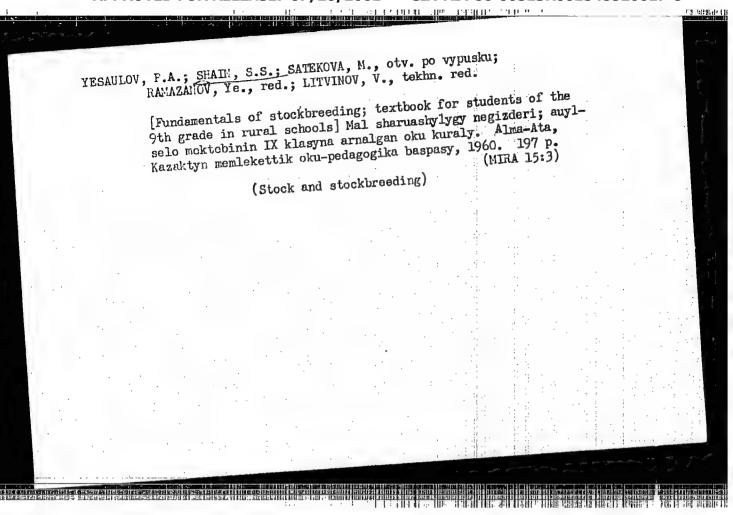


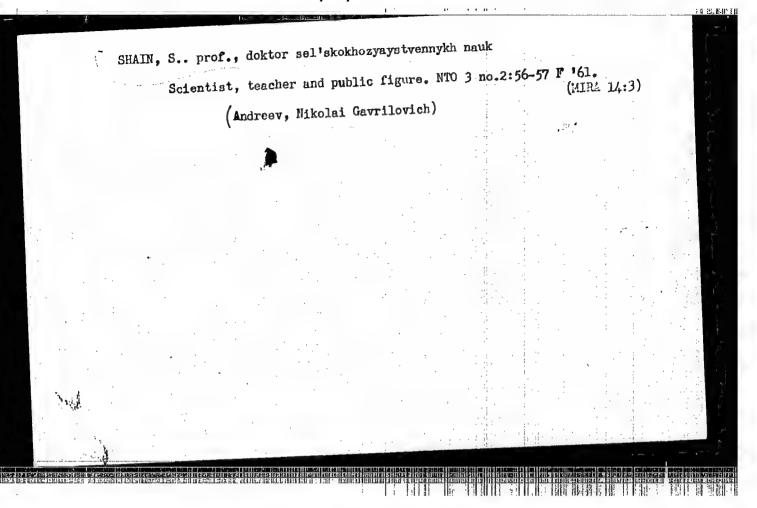


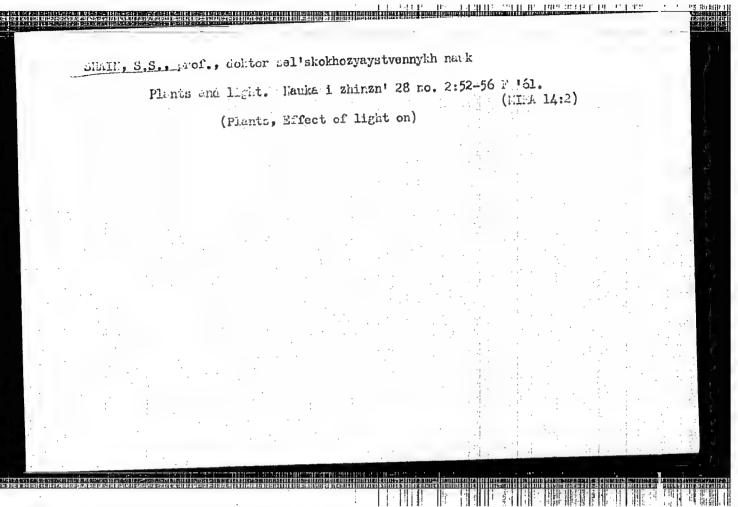


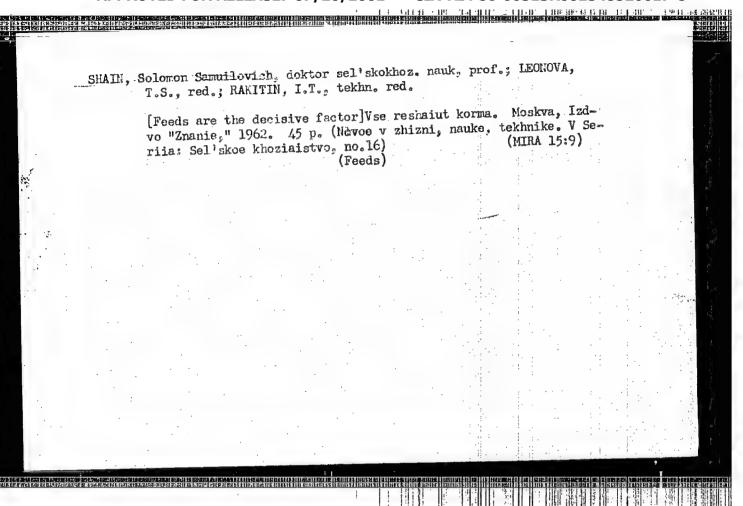


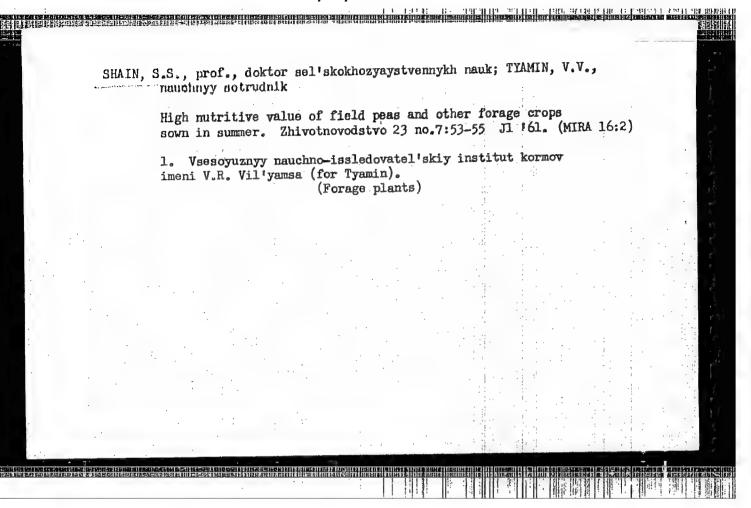


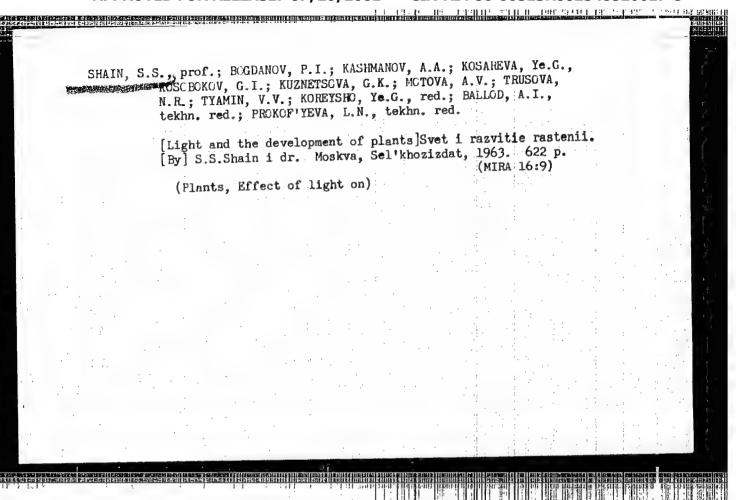


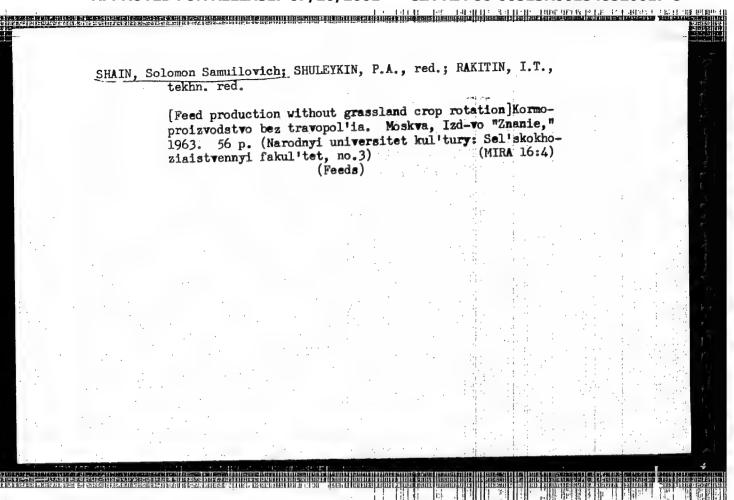








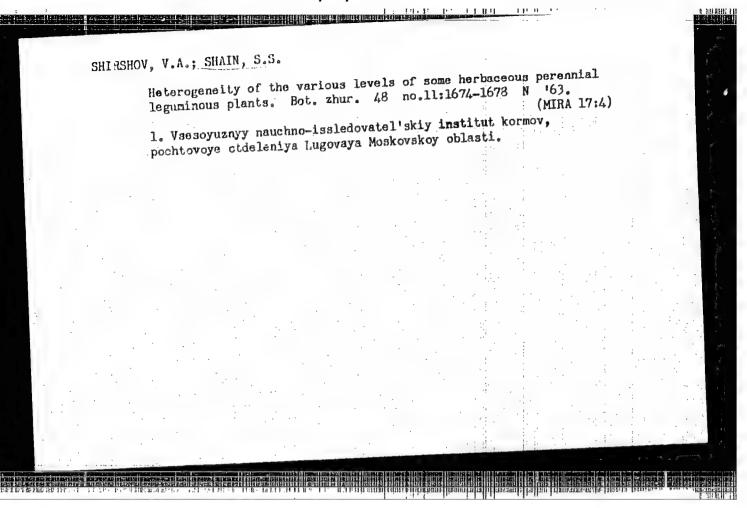


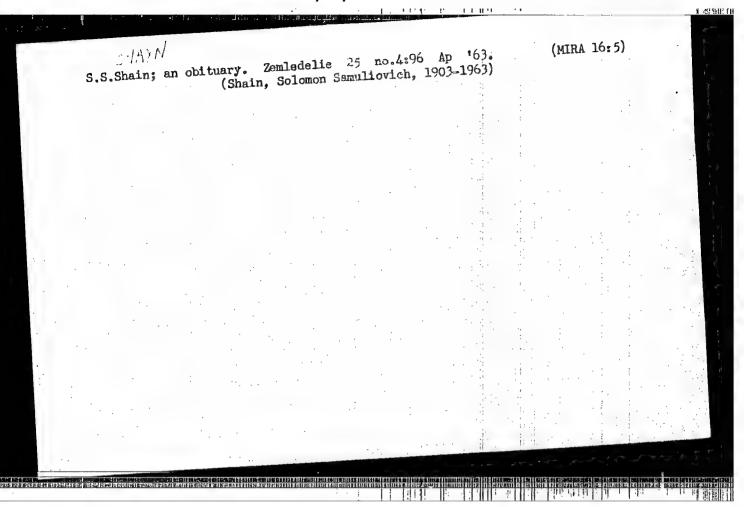


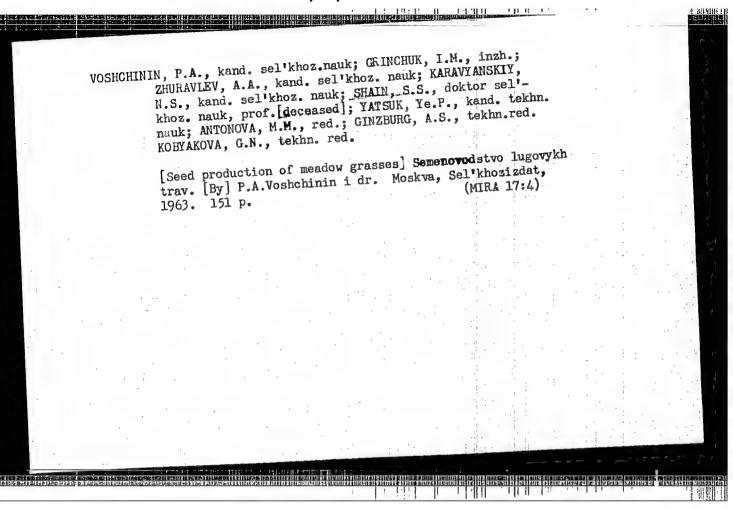
SHAIN, S.S., prof., doktor sel'skokhozysystvennykh nauk

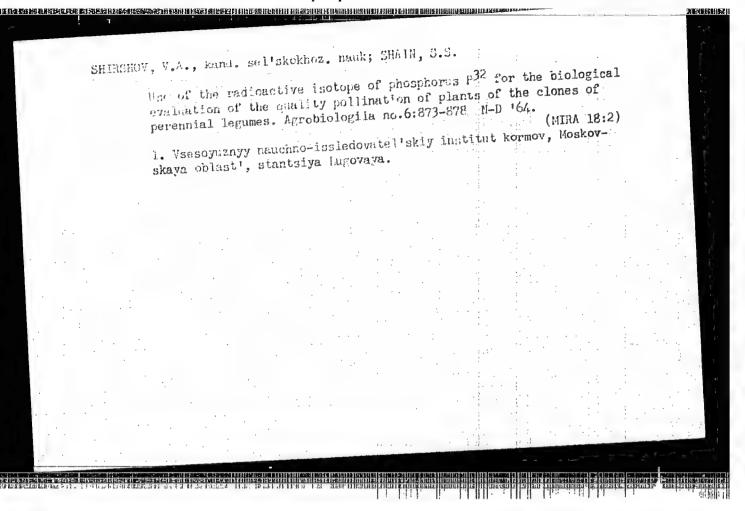
Increasing production of feeds and the intensification of agriculture. Zemledelie 25 no.1:29-35 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kormov ineni V.R.Vil'yamsa. (Feeds) (Agriculture)

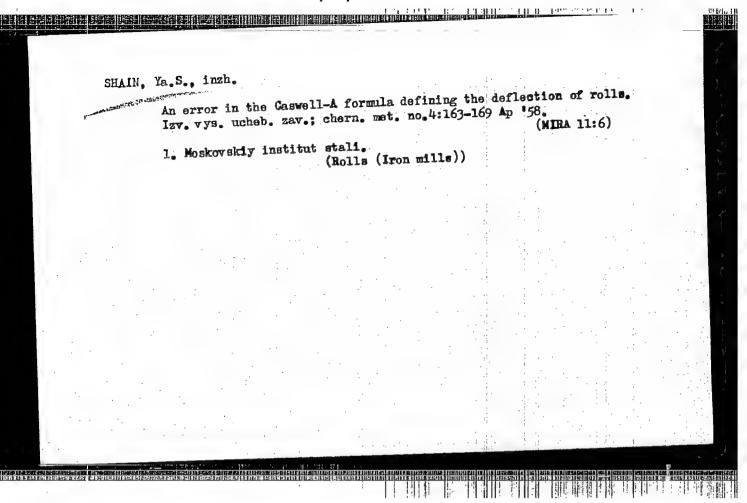








SOV/124-58-7-8101 Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 113 (USSR) Shain, Ya. S. AUTHOR: The Effect Exerted by a Shear Force on the Deformation of a Beam (Vliyaniye pererezyvayushchey sily na deformatsiyu balok TITLE: PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1957, Vol 36, pp 441-451 Under usual assumptions a coefficient is calculated for the formula allowing for the influence of a shearing force on the ABSTRACT: deflection of I-beams, box beams, and hollow circular-crosssection beams. The results obtained are not new. V. F. Karavanov Card 1/1 Beams -- Deformation 2. Beams -- Mathematical analysis



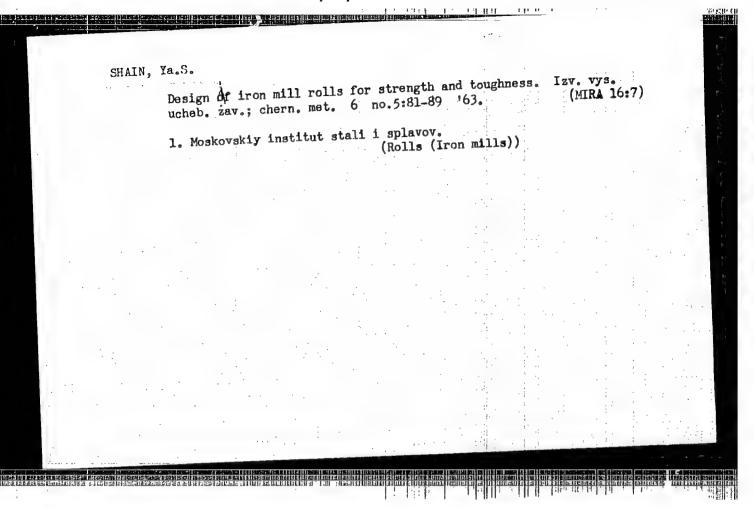
S/258/62/002/003/004/008
TOO6/I206

AUTHOR: Shain, Ya.S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Determination of strain in thick-walled cylinder

PERIODICAL: Inzhenernyy zhurnal. v.2, no.3; 1962, 90-108

TEXT: The problem of strains in an elastic short thick-walled circular cylinder, subjected to external axially non-symmetrical loads on its side surface is solved by the method of Filonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the its side surface is solved by the method of Pilonohor-Borodich, on its side surface is solved by the its side surface is solved by the its side surface i



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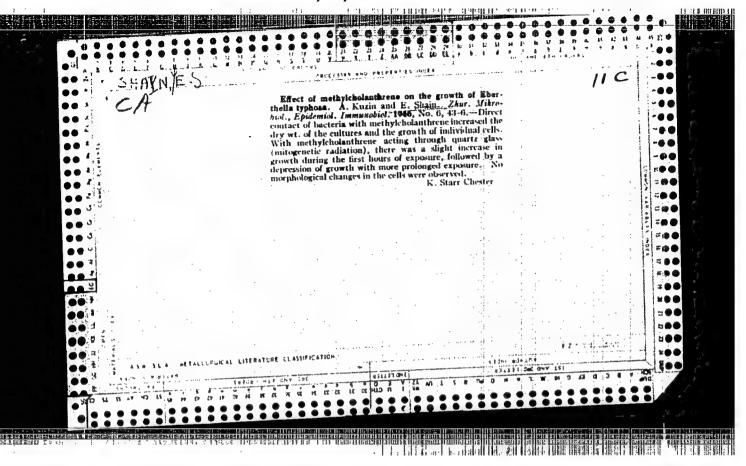
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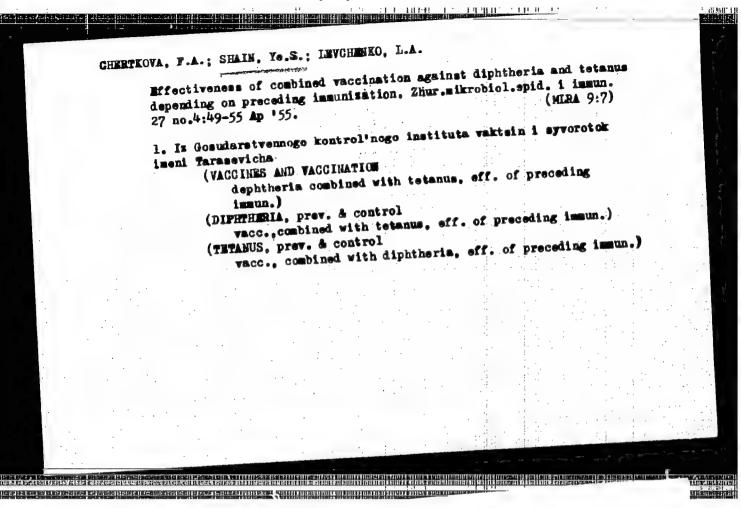
SHATN, E.

Tarasevich Central State Sci. Control Inst., (1944)

"On employment of nicotinic acid in producing of the dysenteric vaccines,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 12, 1944





USSR/ Microbiology. Microorganisms Pathogenic

to Humans and Animals

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24259

Author : Chertkova, F. A., Shain, E. S.

. Not given

Inst

Revaccination Against Tetanus.

Orig Pub: Zn. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957,

No 2, 50-54

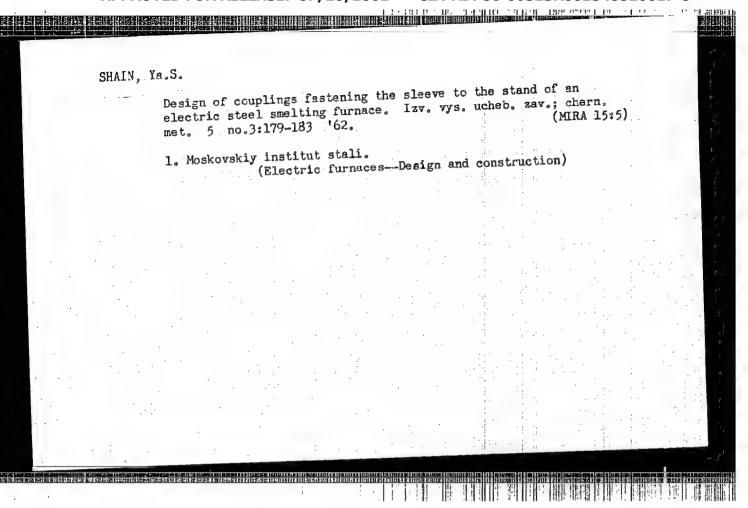
Abstract: The more rational method of prophylaxis for those vaccinated against tetanus was discussed -- whether by serum alone or by serum with toxoid. It was shown on rabbits, pre-immunized by tetanus toxoid, that in the first days after a remote revaccination by toxold, the organism is deficient in sufficient antitoxin for protection from tetanus. Simultaneous administration of serum and toxoid,

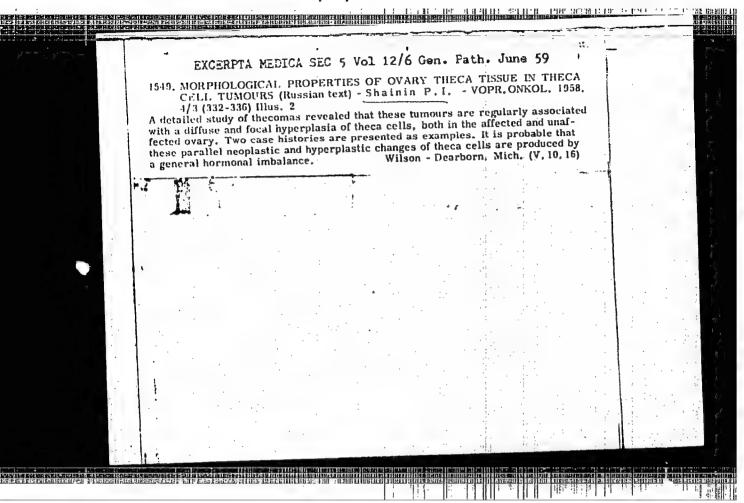
Card 1/2

USAPPROVED FOR RELEASE: 107/20/2001 Pa GIA-RDP86-00513R001548520017-8" to Humans and Animals

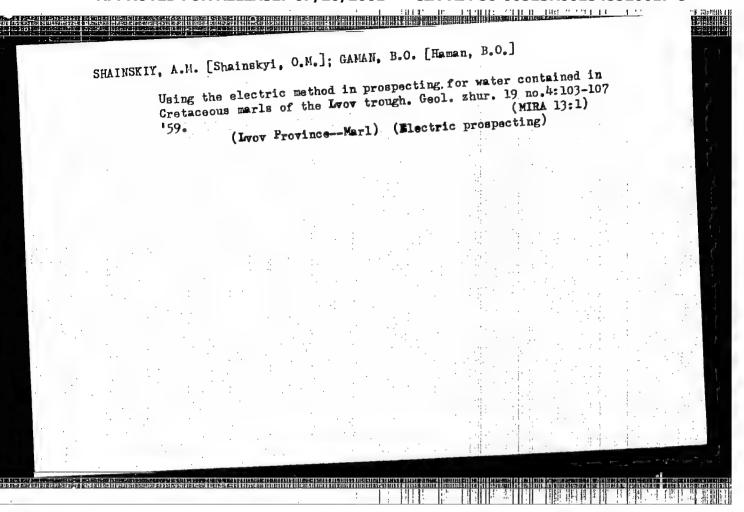
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24259

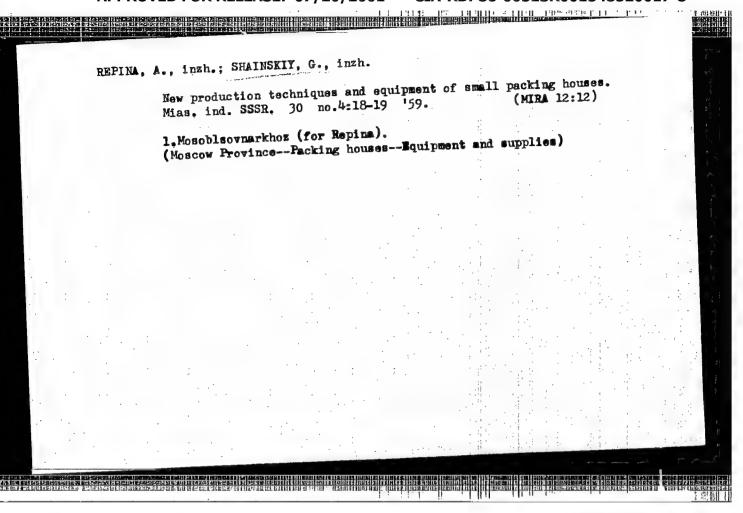
Abstract: although it leads to a somewhat lower antitoxin titer at first than when the serum alone is administered (and still sufficient for protecting the organism from tetanus), yields a marked increase of antitexin titer after several days due to the immunogenic action of toxoid. Rabbits to which serum alone was administered showed a markedly lower antitoxin titer by this time.



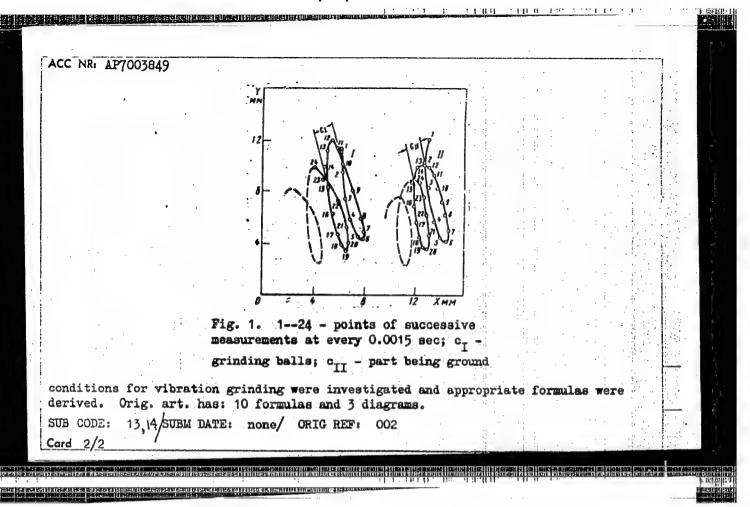


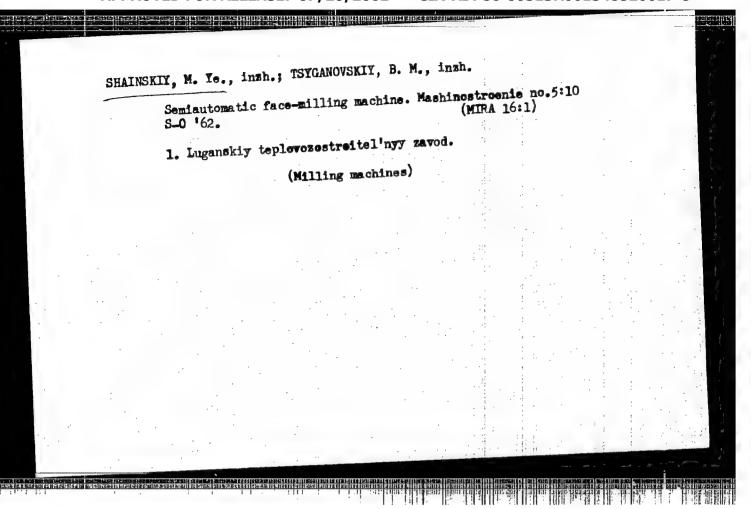
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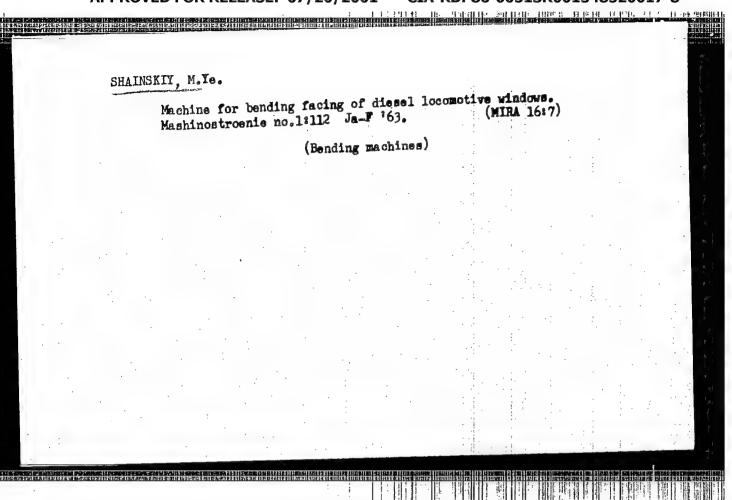


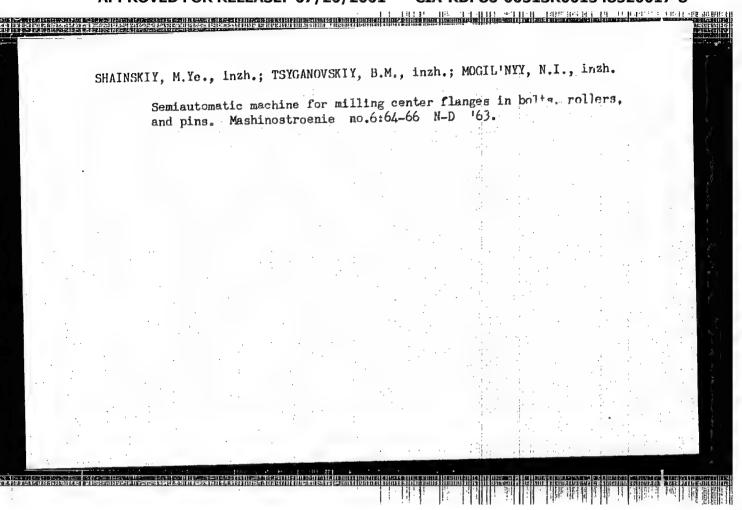


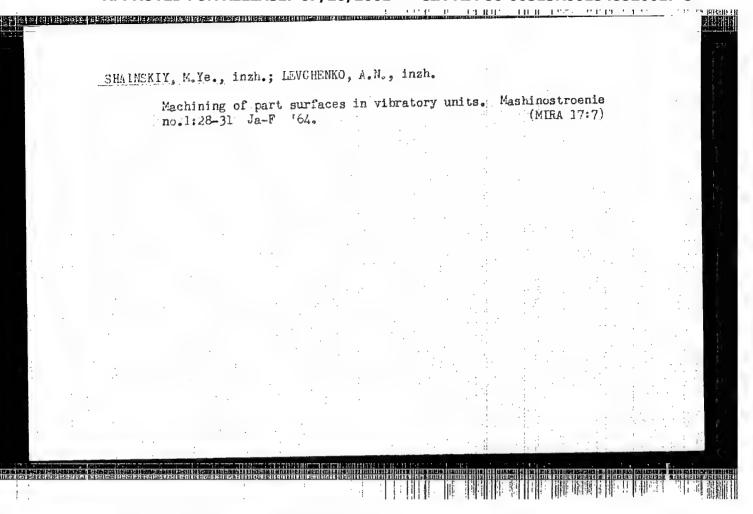
THOR: Shainskiy, M. Ye. (Engineer)  GG: none  ITLE: On selecting conditions for vibration grinding and polishing  OURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1967, 61-63  OPIC TAGS: grinding, mathematic model, motion picture camera, electronic computer, riction coefficient/ SKS-lm motion picture camera  BSTHACT: This paper presents a discussion of the results obtained in an experimental study of vibration grinding and polishing. The work involved high-speed motion picture chotography. Some of the theoretical and experimental data were presented earlier by the colorovaniye of the standard of the theoretical and experimental data were presented earlier by the colorovaniye detaley, Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1965, No. 3. The grinding materials be core simulated by round steel shot with a diameter of 1.5 mm, and the parts to be ground were simulated by mineral-ceramic plastics of TsM332 material, weighing 2.5, 5, ground were simulated by mineral-ceramic plastics of TsM332 material, weighing 2.5, 5, ground were simulated by mineral-ceramic plastics of TsM332 material, weighing 2.5, 5, ground were simulated by more plastic tank was mounted on the vibrating platform. The frames/sec. A transparent plastic tank was mounted on the vibrating platform. The trajectories of the grinding balls (I) and of the parts being ground (II) were obtained on the basis of the experiments (see Fig. 1). Eight different sets of	CC NR: AP7003849 (A)	SOURCE CODE:	UR/0122/67/000,	/001/0061/0065
OURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1967, 61-63  OPIC TAGS: grinding, mathematic model, motion picture camera, electronic computer, riction coefficient/ SKS-lm motion picture camera  BSTRACT: This paper presents a discussion of the results obtained in an experimental study of vibration grinding and polishing. The work involved high-speed motion picture chotography. Some of the theoretical and experimental data were presented earlier by the Shainskiy, I. N. Kartashov, and M. N. Naysh (Vibratsionnoye shlifovaniye in the colirovaniye detaley, Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1965, No. 9. The grinding materials represented by round steel shot with a diameter of 1.5 mm, and the parts to be represented by mineral-ceramic plastics of TsM332 material, weighing 2.5.5, ground were simulated by mineral-ceramic plastics of TsM332 material, weighing 2.5.5, ground a 20 g. An SKS-lm motion picture camera was used at a speed of 15002000 frames/sec. A transparent plastic tank was mounted on the vibrating platform. The trajectories of the grinding balls (I) and of the parts being ground (II) were obtained on the basis of the experiments (see Fig. 1). Eight different sets of	TTHOR: Shainskiy, M. Ye. (Engineer)			
OPIC TAGS: grinding, mathematic model, motion picture camera, electronic computer, riction coefficient/ SKS-lm motion picture camera  BSTRACT: This paper presents a discussion of the results obtained in an experimental study of vibration grinding and polishing. The work involved high-speed motion picture chotography. Some of the theoretical and experimental data were presented earlier by the short of the state of the theoretical and experimental data were presented earlier by the short of the state of the s				
OPIC TAGS: grinding, mathematic model, motion picture camera, electronic computer, riction coefficient/ SKS-lm motion picture camera  BSTRACT: This paper presents a discussion of the results obtained in an experimental study of vibration grinding and polishing. The work involved high-speed motion picture photography. Some of the theoretical and experimental data were presented earlier by the Shainskiy, I. N. Kartashov, and M. N. Naysh (Vibratzionnoye shlifovaniye i colirovaniye detaley, Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1965, No. 9. The grinding materials experimented by round steel shot with a diameter of 1.5 mm, and the parts to be ground were simulated by mineral-ceramic plastics of TsM332 material, weighing 2.5, 5, 10, and 20 g. An SKS-lm motion picture camera was used at a speed of 1500-2000 frames/sec. A transparent plastic tank was mounted on the vibrating platform. The trajectories of the grinding balls (I) and of the parts being ground (II) were obtained on the basis of the experiments (see Fig. 1). Eight different sets of	ITLE: On selecting conditions for vibr	ation grinding ar	nd polishing	
BSTRACT: This paper presents a discussion of the results obtained in an experimental. study of vibration grinding and polishing. The work involved high-speed motion picture shotography. Some of the theoretical and experimental data were presented earlier by the shainskiy, I. N. Kartashov, and M. N. Naysh (Vibratsionnoye shlifovaniye is colirovaniye detaley, Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1965, No. 3. The grinding materials experimented by round steel shot with a diameter of 1.5 mm, and the parts to be ground were simulated by mineral-ceramic plastics of TsM332 material, weighing 2.5.5, 10, and 20 g. An SKS-lm motion picture camera was used at a speed of 15002000 frames/sec. A transparent plastic tank was mounted on the vibrating platform. The trajectories of the grinding balls (I) and of the parts being ground (II) were obtained on the basis of the experiments (see Fig. 1). Eight different sets of	OURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no.	1, 1967, 61-63	.i	
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in the state of th EVIT (m)/EVIP(t)/EWP(b) L 11972-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/65/000/009/0064/006B ACC NR: AP5028986 AUTHORS: Shainskiy, M. Ye. (Engineer); Kartashev, I. N. (Professor); Naysh, M. N. (Engineer) ORG: none TITLE: Vibration grinding and polishing of parts SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 9, 1965, 64-68 TOPIC TAGS: metalworking; vibration, vibration effect, metal polishing, metal finishing, copper sulfate, nonmechanical metal removal, GRINDING, AGRASIVE ABSTRACT: Some aspects of vibration grinding and polishing are discussed. The polishing action is the result of the relative velocities of the particles and the parts. In the past, the motion of the vibrating reservoir has been made elliptical. The most effective abrasive action takes place over only about 0.1 of the period, giving a vibrational efficiency of  $\approx$  15% for this type of a device. By making the trajectory of the reservoir a circle, the efficiency can be increased to 70-75%.

The abrasive force for such a case is derived as (where m = mass of polished part; A and  $\omega$  = amplitude and frequency of reservoir UDC: 621.924.61.7 Card 1/3

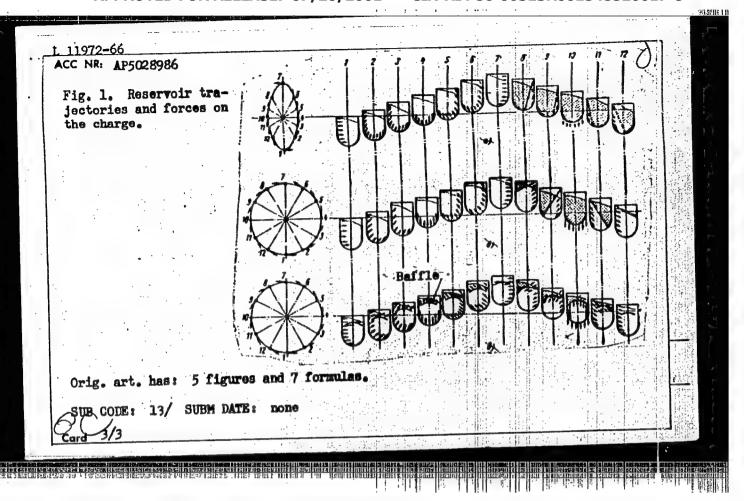
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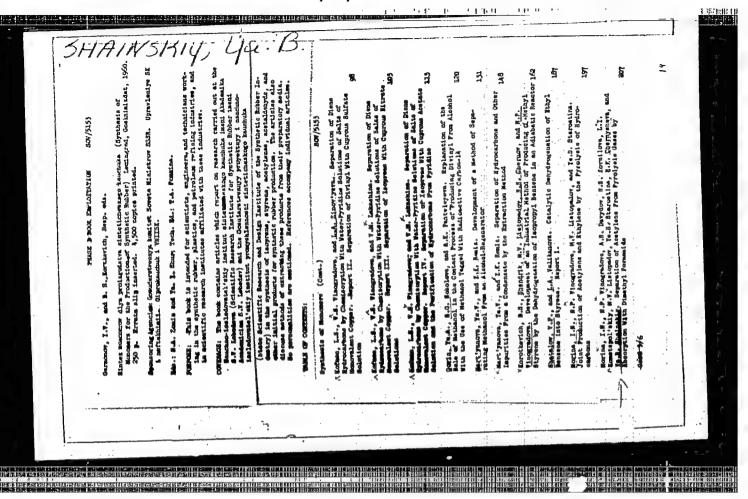
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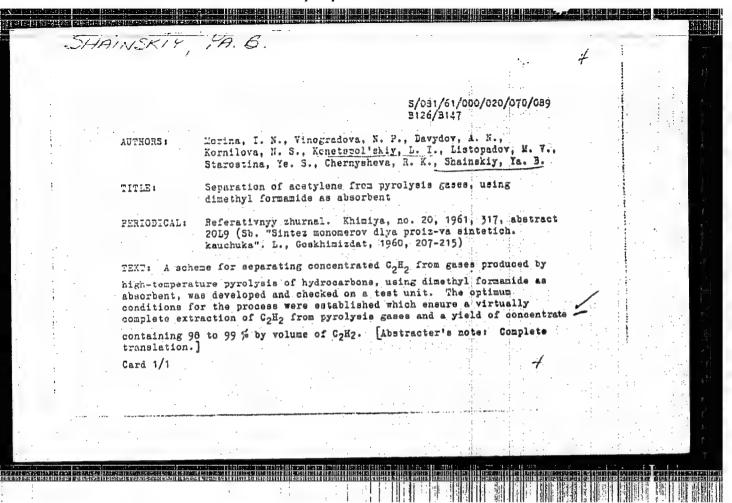
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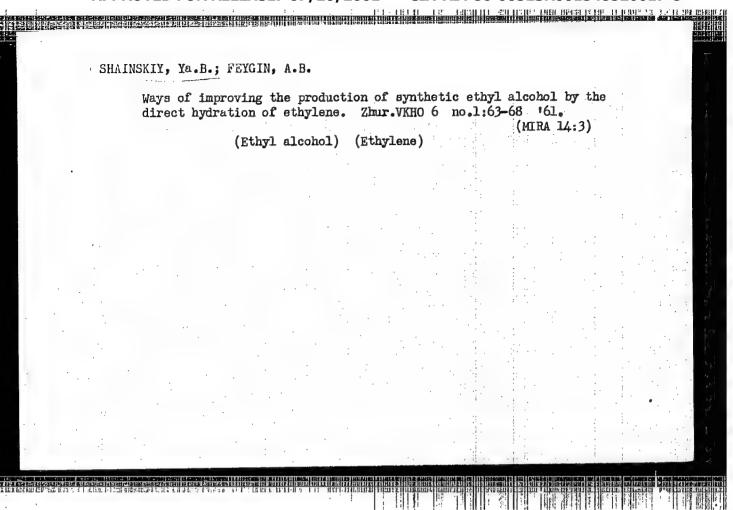
vibration; & = characteristic constant for the damping and frictional properties of the load, including parts, abrasive particles, and chemicals). Presently, frequencies of up to 3000 cpm and amplitudes of 6—7 mm can be used. Figure 1 shows the actions of the reservoir walls on the charge for elliptical and circular motions, with a baffle installed in the reservoir. Preliminary tests with baffles show that the efficiency can be increased to 90—95% and capacity by factors of 2—3. The recommended abrasive particle size is shown to be X = L min/5 (where L min = minimum dimension of part to be polished). A new modification of the process uses a compound in the charge, which reacts chemically with the metal of the part and speeds up the polishing. For example, using Cuss, in the charge to machine steel, the time required to remove 15 mg/cm² can be reduced from 1 hour (without Cuss) to 5—10 minutes. Although the cost of this chemi-machanical process increases by a factor of 2—3, the capacity is increased by a factor of 10. A finish of class 10—12 can be obtained by the above methods.

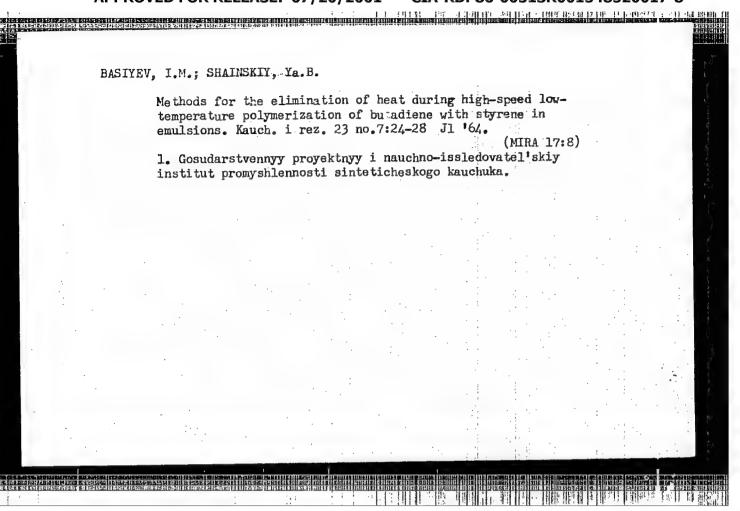
Card 2/3



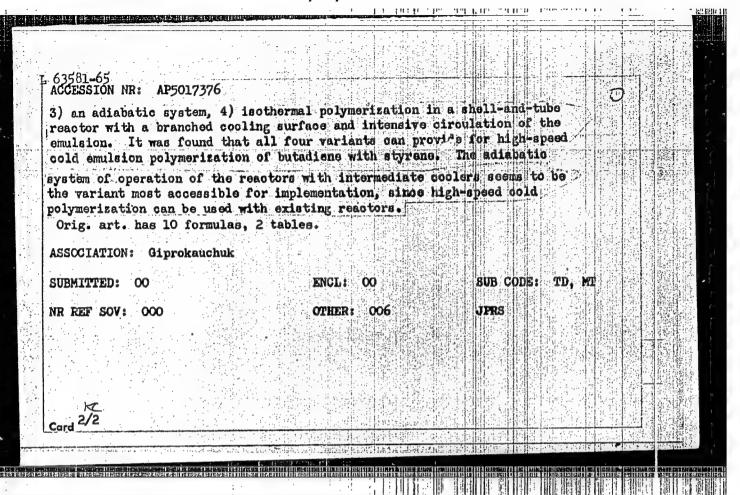


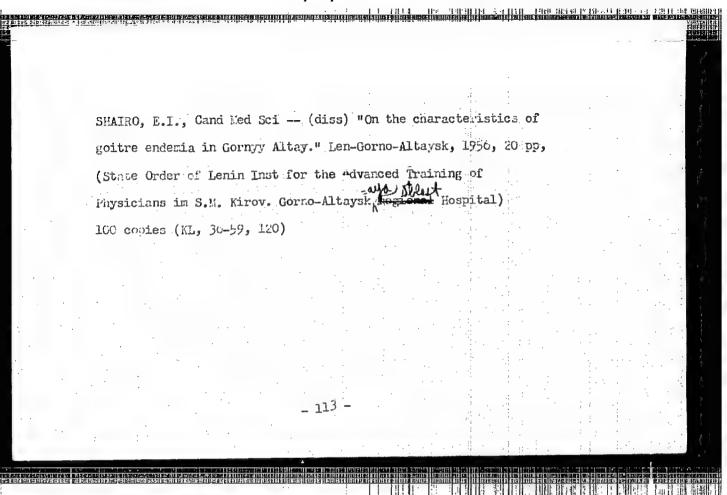


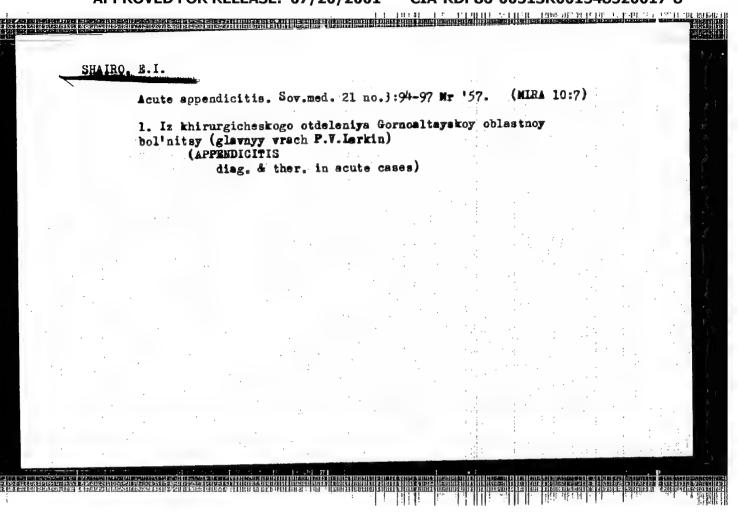




,63581-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EVT(m)/T Pc-li/Pr-li RM UR/0138/64/000/007/0024/0028 ACCESSION NR: AP5017376 AUTHOR: Basiyev, I. M.; Shainskiy, Ya. b. TITLE: Methods of withdrawing heat in the high-speed, low-temperature process of polymerization of butadiene with styrene in emulsions Kauchuk i rezina, no. 7, 1964, 24-28 TOPIC TAGS: butadiene, polystyrene, emulsion, heat of reaction, low temperature. phenomenon, polymerization ABSTRACT: Methods of high-speed, low-temperature (5°C) polymerization of butadiene with styrene in an emulsion, providing for conducting the reaction in 2-2.5 hours or less, are being developed. The design of the apparatus for the production of "cold" rubber must provide for rapid elimination of heat from the reaction. The following variants were investigated to solve the question of the withdrawal of the heat of reaction of cold polymerization in emulsions at high speeds and 1-3 hour durations of the process: 1) removal of heat from the reaction with ice, produced by Freezing part of the aqueous phase, 2) removal heat by evaporation of buindiene from the charge with condensation and return of the condensate to the reaction zone; Card 1/2







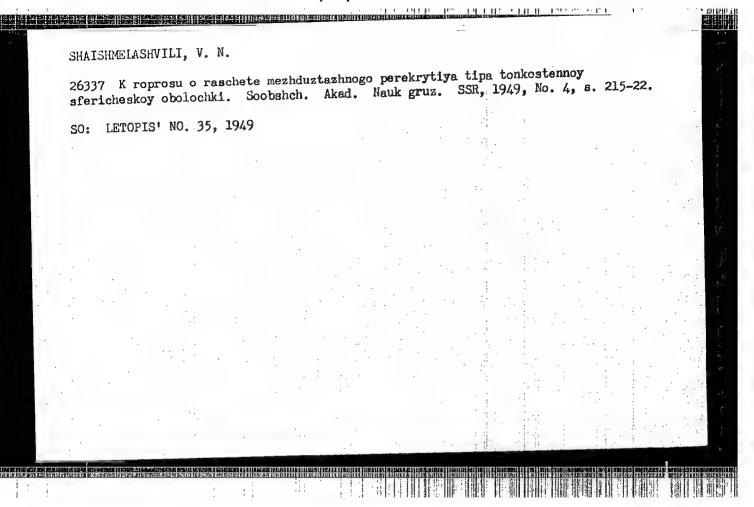
MAGDIYFV, R.A.; SABOTAYFVA, Z.K.; SHAISLAMOVA, M.A.

Some characteristics of the distribution of radioactive elements in the rocks of the Aktau granitoid massif. Uzb. geol. zhur. 8 in the rocks of the Aktau granitoid massif. Uzb. geol. zhur. 8 in .4:45-52 '64.

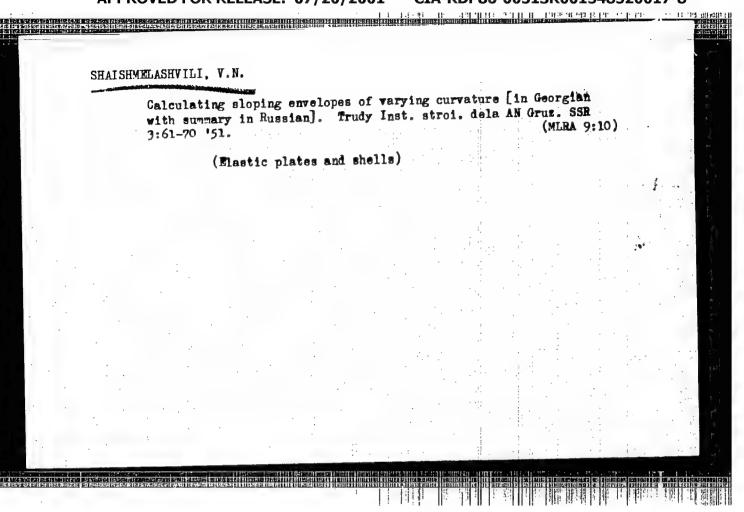
1. Institut geologii 1 geofiziki imeni Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

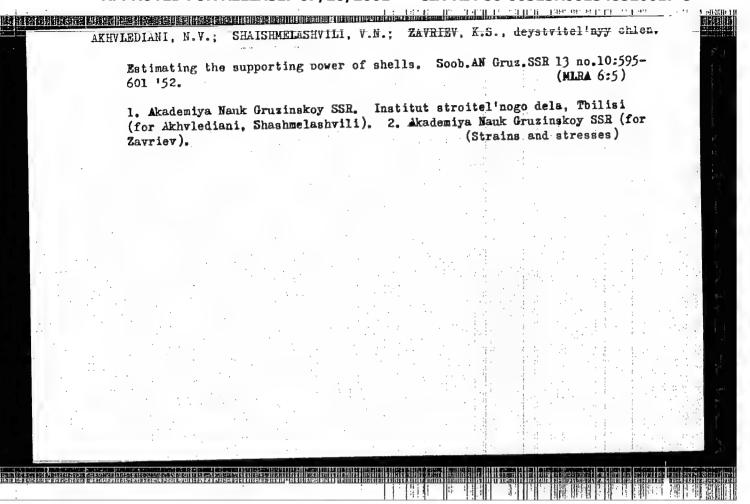
SHAISHMELASHVILI, V. N. - "Certain problems of the theory of a thin, completely slanting, spherical envelope", Soobshch. Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR, 1948, Nos. 9-10, p. 575-32.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).



SAIS MELASNILI Šaišmelašvili, V. N. Approximate computation of a sufficiently sloping spherical shell with a given deformation of the contour. Soobščeniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. SSR. 10, 609-614 (1949). (Russian) The author considers a shell as in the title (i.e., open shell of small curvatures) with rectangular contour when projected on a plane. All four vertices are fixed in ball shape supports which act as hinges. The convex side of the shell is upside. The two simultaneous differential equations determining the stress function and the normal deflections for this kind of a shell are given and referred to the author's previous works [cf. same Soobščeniya 10, 397-403 (1949)]. The given deformations on the contour follow the sine law. The author uses the method of finite differences, dividing the middle surface of the shell into sixteen rectangles. He sets his boundary-value problem in finite difference form and solves it easily. He claims that the error is less than 6%. The general theory is followed by an example of a square spherical shell. All the stresses and displacements for the chosen points are tabulated, and the vertical deflections for three shells of different curvatures are graphically illustrated. The formulas found for the example were used to find the stresses in a concrete shell whose dimensions and elasticity constants are given. It was found that for the chosen displacement (which seemed small) the tensile stress in a vertex exceeds the strength of material limit. T. Leser (Lexington, Ky.). LNCLASSIFIED





CHIASHVILI, O.D.; SHAISHVILIASHVILI, V.N.; DZHABUA, A.A.; SIRANGULYAN, V.V.

Experimental testing of the rigidity of a cylindrical envelope
[in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst. stroi. dela
AN Gruz. SSR 4:69-71 '53.

(Floors, Concrete) (Elastic plates and shells)

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001548520017-8 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/20/2001

SOV/124-57-8-9308

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957. Nr 8, p 107 (USSR)

Shaishmelashvili. V. N. AUTHOR:

On Some Methods for the Design Calculation of Shallow Shells (O TITLE:

nekotorykh metodakh rascheta pologikh obolochek)

Tr. In-ta stroit, dela. AN GruzSSR, 1955, Vol 5, pp 21-54 PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

The author describes four methods for the approximate solution of the differential equations of the bending of thin shallow shells: 1) A solution by the method of iteration of integral differential equations equivalent to the initial differential equations of the bending of shells. The author describes in detail the procedure of the construction of an integral-differential equation for the unknown function of shell deflection, as well as the procedure of the calculation of the various approximations of the iteration method. 2) A solution by the method of iteration of the difference equations of the bending of shells. A difference equation is developed which within limits is equivalent to the integraldifferential equation mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and the process of calculation of the various approximations is described. 3. An approximate solution of the initial difference equations of the bending

Card 1/2

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/20/2001** CIA-RDP86-00513R001548520017-8"

On Some Methods for the Design Calculation of Shallow Shells

of thin shallow shells based on the substitution of finite differences for the partial derivatives of one independent variable. The differential-difference equations obnetworks of difference equations equivalent to the initial differential equations of the problem. The author, explains, in detail the numerical solution by the network method of the problem of the bending of a shallow spherical shell clamped along.

L. I. Balabukh

Card 2/2

SOV/124-57-4-4711

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr. 4, p 120 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Akhvlediani, N. V., Sharshmelashvili, V. N.

TITLE: On the Design of Doubly curved Shells in Accordance With Various

Stages of Failure (K raschetu obolochek dvoyakov krivizny po stadii

razrusheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta stroit. dela AN GruzSSR, 1955, Vol.5, pp 61-71

ABSTRACT: The authors examine the loss of carrying capacity occurring in doubly-

curved rectangular (in plan view) shells under the action of vertical symmetrical loading. The system of the formation of plastic hinges was adopted on the basis of experimental data presented in the article. The solution is obtained with the aid of a kinematic method of computing the carrying capacity, which involves the setting up of equations for the work performed by the external and internal forces during displacements occurring as the system is converted into a set of kinematic linkages. The authors point out the error introduced by N. F. Frolov (Experimental Investigation of Lancet Arch Made of Brick. Materials and Design in Modern Architecture. Izd-vo Akad. Arkh.

Card 1/2 SSSR, 1948, Nr 2) in the process of setting up the equations of work.

On the Design of Doubly-curved Shells in Accordance With Various Slages of Failure

A brief summary of the article discussed above is given in the reports of the Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, 1952, Vol 13, Nr 10.

D. D. Ivlev

124-58-9-10298

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 128 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shaishmelashvili, V. N.

TITLE: The Stripwise Calculation Method of Rectangular Plates (Raschet

pryamougol'nykh plit metodom polos)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta stroit, dela AN GruzSSR, 1957, Vol 6, pp 35-49

ABSTRACT: Description of a method for the calculation of plates by means

of the straight-line strip analysis (ref. Kantorovich, L. V., Izv. AN SSSR, 1933, Nr 5; Slobodyanskiy, M.G., Prikl. matem. i mekhan., 1939, Vol 7, Nr I). This method affords a means for reducing the biharmonic equation of the problem to a system of ordinary differential equations. For the solution of these equations in the case of plates that are pin-jointed at the ends of the strips and arbitrarily clamped at the other edges, Fourier series are applied; a variational method is applied for arbitrary boundary conditions at the ends of the strips. The problem of an orthotropous plate is examined for the case of pin-jointed supports at

the ends of the strips.

1. Plates--Mathematical analysis

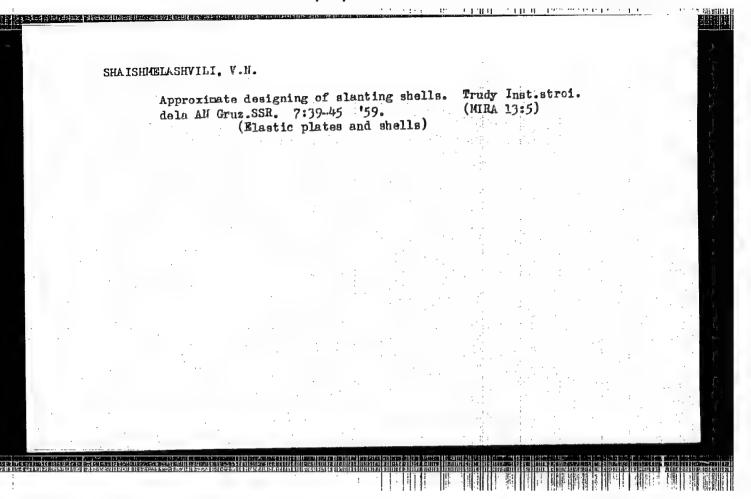
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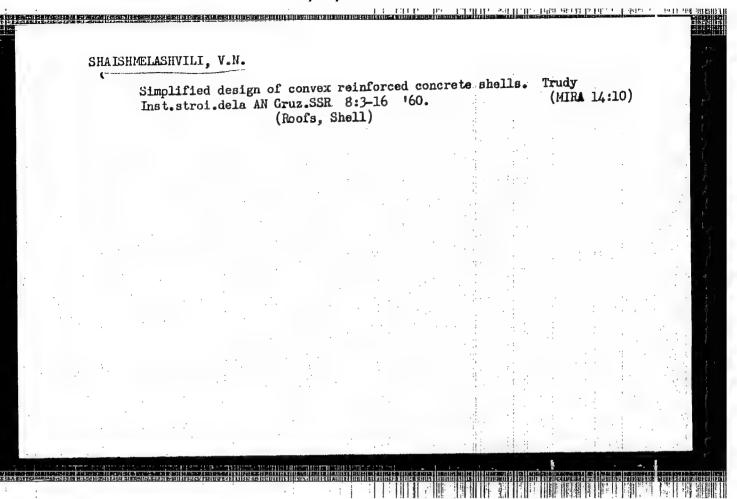
P. M. Varvak

SHAISHNELASHVILLE

Calculation of hollow shells by the strip method. Soob. All
Grus.SSR 18 no.2:197-204 F '57. (NIRA 10:7)

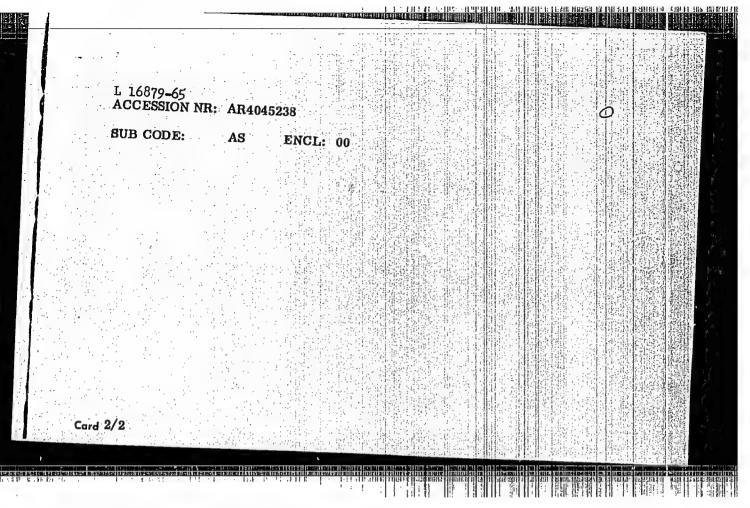
1. Akademiya nank Grusinskoy SER, Institut stroitel'nogo dela,
Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.S. Zavriyavym.
(Elastic plates and shells)





Pf-4/Peb EWI(d)/EWI(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Peb S/0124/64/000/007/V010/V010 L 16879-65 ACCESSION NR: AR4045238 SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 7V75 3 AUTHOR: Shaishmelashvili, V.N. TITLE: The analysis of tapered shells by the band method CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta stroit. mekhan. i seysmostoykosti. AN GruzSSR, v. 9, 1963, 31-35 TOPIC TAGS: shell, tapered shell, moment theory, band any sis TRANSLATION: From the conventional system of two differential equations of the technical moment theory of thin shells, a system of integro-differential difference equations is derived. The difference arrangement is taken according to one of the coordinates by breaking down the shell surface into a series of bands. The solution of the system so obtained requires that the action functions of unit effects be known for the individual bands. In the case of shells with a high degree of slope, one may use the functions of plates which have corresponding boundary functions as the action functions. V.V. Kabanov. Card 1/2

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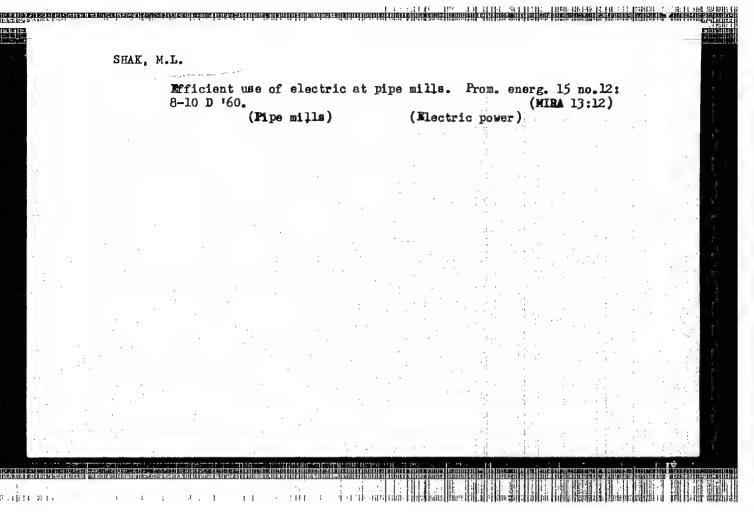
94-58-6-3/19 AUTHORS: Shak, M. L., Engineer and Markevich, V. M., Engineer Operating Experience with a Needle-type Recuperator (Opyt ekspluatatsii igol'chatogo rekuperatora) TITIE: PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 8-9 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The article describes a flue gas air heater, or recuperator, installed on a furnace in the seamless pipe shop. The recuperator was made by the Verkhne-Ufaleysk foundry and mechanical works and was put into service in March, 1951. The recuperator employs cross counterflow of flue gas and air, as shown in the sketch, air flow in the tubes is horizontal and perpendicular to the flow of flue gas. The air is delivered at the rate of 9000 m3/hr at a pressure of 600 mm water. The furnace is fired with a mixture of coke and blast furnace gas with a calorific value of 1800 kcal/m<sup>2</sup>. The recuperator cools the gas from 700°C to about 400°C, heating of the air is not allowed to exceed 360°C. The construction of the recuperator is very briefly described it is mode. of the recuperator is very briefly described, it is made of silicon iron. The equipment has been in continuous operation for six years and requires little maintenance Card 1/2 beyond occasional cleaning and blowing down with

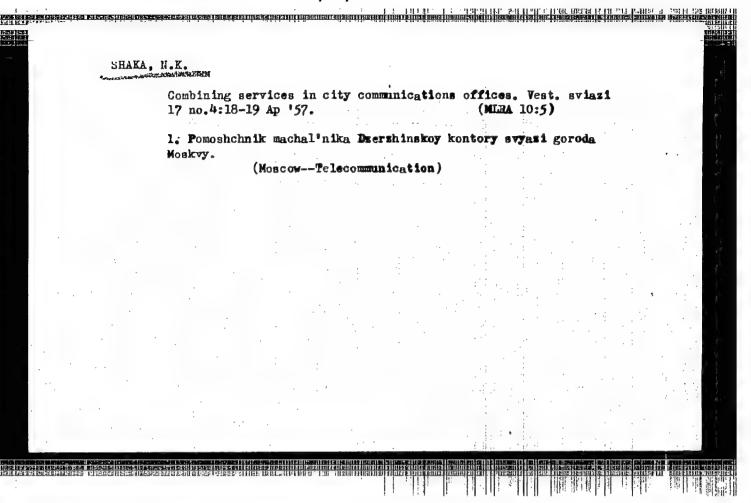
94-58-6-3/19 Operating Experience with a Needle-type Recuperator

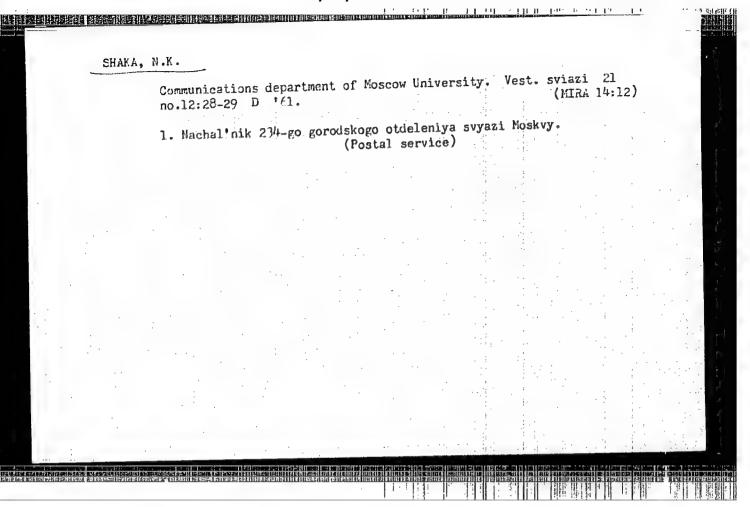
compressed air. Air temperatures are checked by the Works' laboratory. When the recuperator is getting dirty the air is only heated to 280°C and the air resistance increases from 4 to 16 mm water. The use of this equipment has resulted in very great economies, it would be better if it were possible to heat the air to a higher temperature. There is one figure.

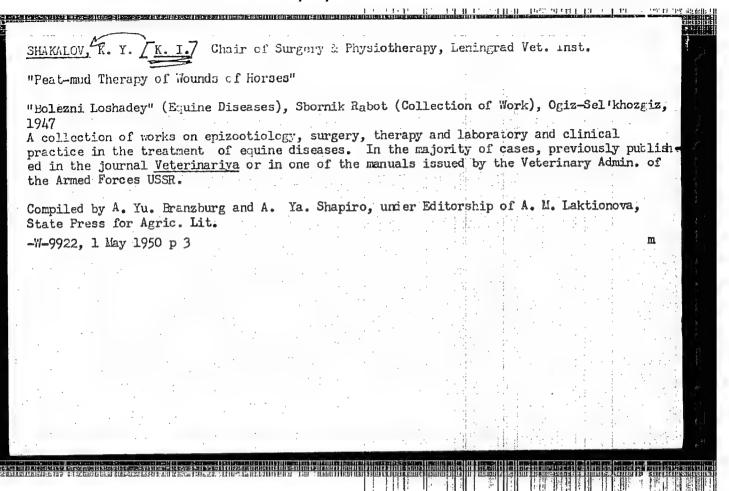
ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy truboprokatnyy zavod imeni Lenina (Dnepropetrovsk Pipe Works imeni Lenin)

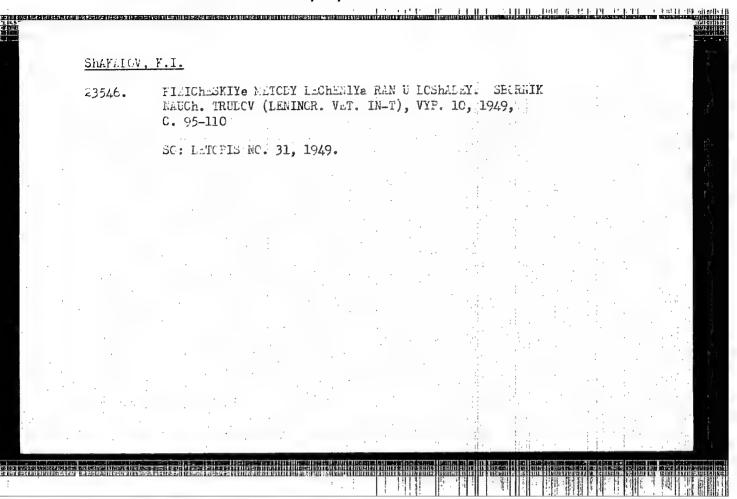
Card 2/2 1. Furnaces - Equipment 2. Heaters - Applications

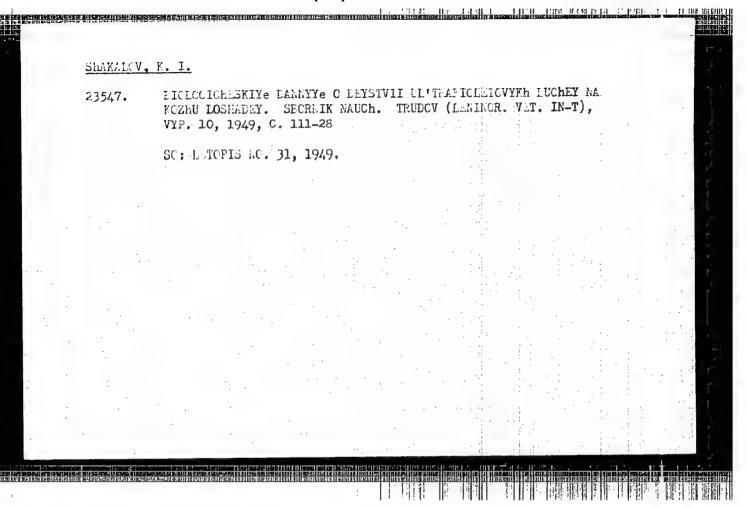


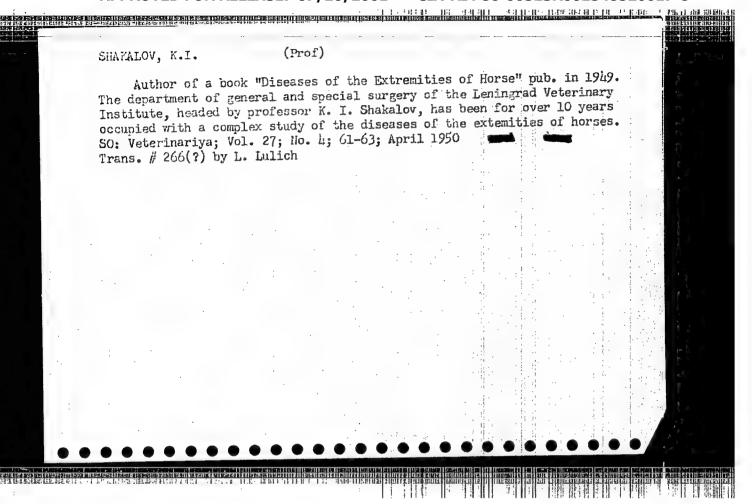








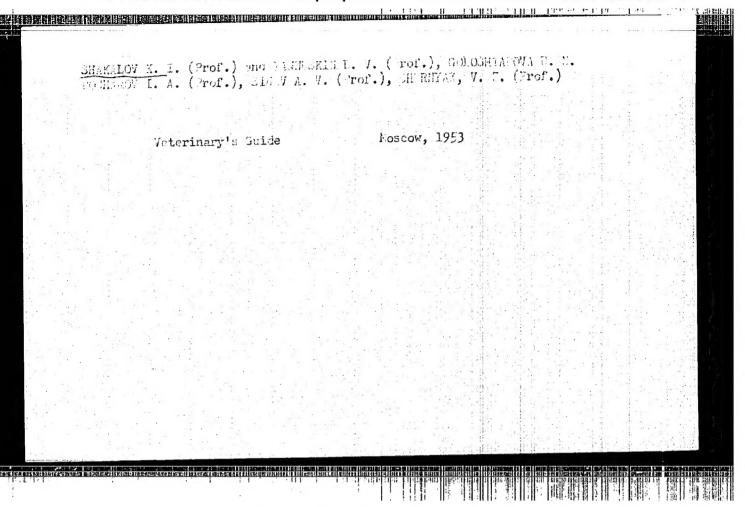




SHAKAIOV, K. J.

Chastnala khirurila domashnikh zhivotnykh [local surgery on domestic animals]. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1952. 712 p

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 8 November 1953



Linkard, M. L., (Prof.), Dr., of ot of no ne, symmetro, I. E. (Prof.), ESSYSDEY, I. E. Dr., (Prof.), LIKARGROV, V. A. (Detchert)

Vet Special Surgery (Suide for Faculties & Institutes), Koscow-L mingrad, 1954

SHAKALOV, Karp Iovich, professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk; POVAZHENKO, Ivan Yemel'yanovich, professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, doktor veterinarnykh nauk; MEDVEDEV, Ivan Dmitreyevich, professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk; NIKANOROV, Vasiliy Alekseyevich, dotsent, doktor veterinarnykh nauk; RED'KIN, I.Ye., redaktor; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor [Specialized veterinary surgery] Chastnaia khirurgiia domashnikh zhivotnykh. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry. (MIRA 9:8) 1956. 360 p. 1. Kiyevskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Povazhenko) 2. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya (for Medvedev) 3. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Shakalov, Nikanorov) (Veterinary surgery)

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